Please amend the third full paragraph on page 16 as follows:

The data from which the pixel plots of Fig. 7 are drawn ~~is~~ <u>as</u> shown in Table A, shown in Figs. ~~8a - 8h~~ <u>8a - 8k</u>, and includes the values for each horizontal location within the field. From Fig. 7, it can be clearly seen that the image p6 has the best transitions.

Please amend the second and third full paragraphs on page 18 as follows:

Figs. 12a-12b are frequency histograms for images p6-p11, shown in Figs. 6f-6k. The number of pixels between peaks are plotted on the x-axis in a range of 1 to 123. 123 is the highest value having a population, for image p6, as shown in Table C in Figs. ~~13a - 13 e~~ <u>13a - 13g</u>, which provides the population values for the number of pixels between peaks. Reviewing Fig. 12a, it can be clearly seen that most of the data appears in the first 25 values on the x-axis, and therefore these values are shown in the enlarged portion of the histogram shown in Fig. 12b.

A focused image has a sharp contrast between light and dark areas. An out of focus condition is represented by the loss of high frequency components. Therefore, the image with the highest population density at high frequency indicates the best focus. The data represented in Figs. 12a and 12b is shown in Table C of Figs. ~~13a - 13 e~~ <u>13a - 13g</u>. Unlike illumination, the determination of the optimum focus does not use the entire population. Rather, only the first seven values are used to develop the entropy scores, shown in Fig. 14. Since slow edges are represented by low frequency values, only the first seven values are needed. According to Fig. 14, image p6 has the highest entropy score of 894, indicating that it is the best focused image.